We and Our Environment

Part I

For Class II

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Translated By
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Foreword

Allah has gifted each one of us an elegant body with various powers and faculties. Our creator has also provided us certain elaborate rules and regulations for the survival and growth of our body. Any violation of these fixed rules and regulations leads to disastrous consequences. It is therefore imperative on our part to have sufficient knowledge of the structure of our body, functions of its different parts and organs, survival of its existence, growth of given of powers and abilities enabling us to make optimum utilization of them in achieving the very purpose of our creation.

We have taken birth in a particular society having some peculiar characteristics. Its various elements continuously affect our lives. The development of our personality and growth of our disposition mainly depends on our environment. Our inclinations, our thoughts and our mentality also in a way have direct relation with the changes taking place in the various elements of the society we live in.

We are social by nature and can't live in isolation. Leading a social life is our requirement as well as our compulsion. It is therefore necessary on our part to have sufficient first hand information about the structure of our society, the principles on which the society is generally established, its various components and their impact on our personality and character. The creator has decorated his universe with a variety of objects. We have been appointed as vicegerent on this earth. All creations of the universe as well as various manifestation of the nature are in one way or the other, directly or indirectly are subservient to us for the fulfillment of our assigned duty as the vicegerent on this earth. It becomes, therefore inevitable to gather ample knowledge about them and also the methods for their best usage. In other words, the essential

knowledge about our body, our society and that of nature and social environment has got to be the indispensible part of our educational scheme of things. Plenty of books are available in the market on the subject. A deeper insight into the minds of the authors of such works, however gives the impression that they have penned down their endeavours on the unscientific premise that this universe is runing without any God. And hence, such unrealistic compilations cannot be of any desired use for our students. This is the spirit behind the preparation of the present series of General knowledge Books. It is sincerely hoped that by the grace and support of the Almighty, this series of interesting books will be of immense use for the students.

It is impressed upon the teachers to provide students with all possible opportunities of observation and experiments. Curiosity is a natural instinct. It is at its marvelous best in the childhool. From the day one, the children start observing the things around them with curiosity and insight and become eager to find out the answers to various queries propping up in their inquisitive minds. They are therefore emotionally attached with the details of this subject. However, this urge is more satisfied by observation rather than listening. It is therefore requested to the teachers that the number of lectures should be kept to the bare minimum. Instead, the students should be encouraged in carrying out maximum observation and experiments. Not much reliance is to be made on books for the primary classes because the attention of such kids is generally on text and their minds are not capable of comprehending the meaning at such a tender age. The contents of a chapter are to be explained in detail first and then reading from the book should be adviced.

(Rajab, 1374 A.H.) ***Afzal Hussain***

About "We and Our Environment Part -1

The Social Science and General Science have since been included in the curriculum of Environment. By this arrangement, it has been attempted that children are introduced with their immediate atmosphere in such a manner that they are able to gather ample knowledge of their surroundings.

On the pattern of the book "Aam Maloomaat" (General knwledge) compiled by the late Afzal Hussain Sahib, a new set of books is being prepared so that the latest information can be made available to the students. This very series will be published *Insha'allah*, by the name "We and our Environment".

We extend our gratitude to all those who have contributed in this endeavour. My colleague Mr. Kamil Raza has taken special interest in the compilation of the manuscript and in making it presentable. Dr. (Mrs.) Qamar Shareef, Mr. Mohd. Zia Uddin and Mr. Irfan Ahmad Siddiqui have also seen the manuscript and extended useful suggestions. We are thankful to Mr. Irfan Ahmed Siddiqui for translating this book into English from Urdu version "Hum aur Hamra Mahole" Part-I. In a bid to make the book more useful, the valuable suggestions from teachers, parents and knowledgeable patrons will be eagerly awaited.

20th June' 2009
Delhi

Mohd. Ashfaq Ahmed
Supervisor

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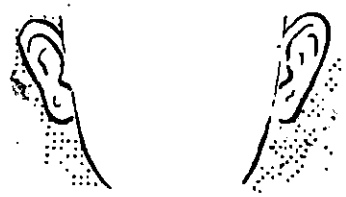
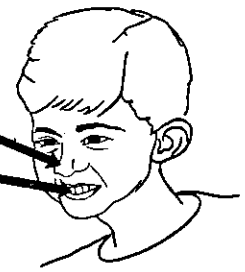
1 Our Body

Allah has created us.

He gave us two to see with them.

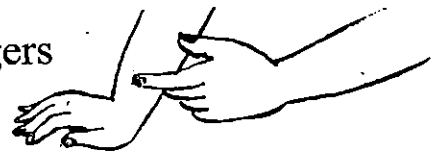
He gave us two  to hear with them.

What is this?
A nose to smell.
What is this?
A mouth to eat.
There are teeth in the mouth
to chew things.



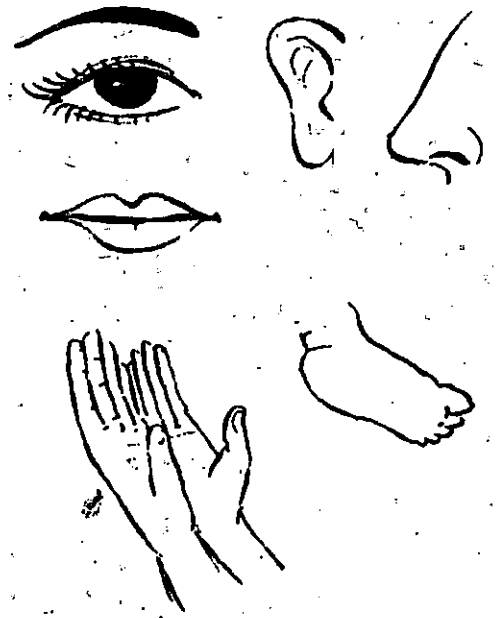
There are two legs to walk and run.
We play and walk with them.

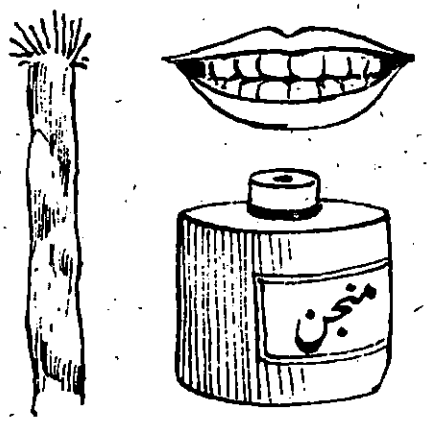
There are two hands. There are five fingers
in each hand. We work with our hands.
We hold things with our fingers.



How kind is our Allah! He has given us a beautiful body. There are many parts of a body: Head, hand, leg, eyes, ears, nose, mouth etc. All of them are useful.

We must keep our body neat and clean. A clean body has a clean mind. We must bathe daily. We should wash our hands and face daily.



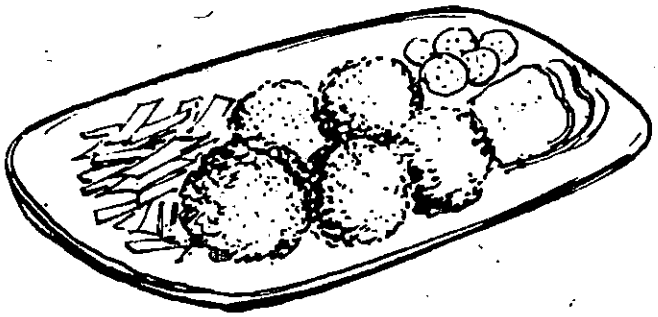


We should brush our teeth two times a day; before breakfast in the morning and before going to bed. We should use high quality tooth powder. *Miswak* is also very good. We should use *miswak* before *wuzu*. This is *sunnat*.

Instruction for teachers

Inform the students about parts of body. Touch a part of the body and ask the students to say it aloud with you. Repeat it till you are finished with all parts of the body. In this way students will learn the name of parts of the body by heart. Students should also be educated about internal parts of the body like heart, kidney and other parts.

2 Our Food



Today I ate *luddoos*. It was very tasty. My mother has prepared them. My mother makes tasty breakfast.

We get up early in the morning before *Fajr* prayers. My mother prepares breakfast immediately after the prayer.

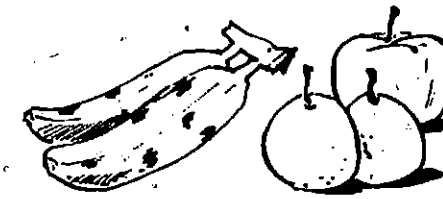
Sometimes we have *halwa* and *paratha*. Some time we take milk or tea; eat *dalia* or porridge for breakfast. Sometimes we have bread and butter. We go to school after breakfast. I take lunch in the noon after returning from the school. We eat *dal, roti* (bread), vegetable, meat or other curry. Sometimes my mother prepares *biryani* and *zarda* (sweet rice) for us.

I always wash my hand before eating my food and recite *bismillah*. I always eat with the right hand. I am never careless while eating. I do not hurry up. I do not drop anything on the floor or mat.

One day I was a bit careless. The curry spilled over my shirt and spoilt it.

After meal I wash my hands, rinse my mouth and brush my teeth.

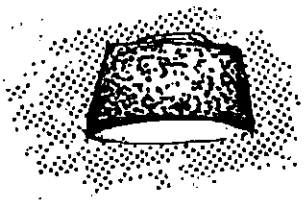
In the evening I take light breakfast. Sometimes, I eat snacks, fruit, sweets or biscuits along with milk. After breakfast, I go to play till *maghrib*. After that I take dinner. I usually eat bread and curry or vegetable or meat.



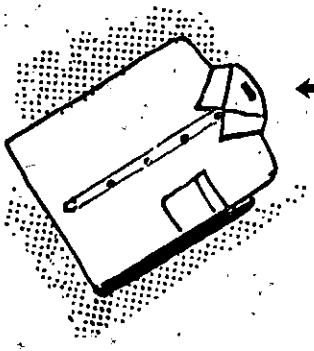
Sometimes I take fish and bread. I do not eat rice for dinner. Thus we have two breakfasts; one in the morning and one in the evening. There are two meals, one in the noon and another at night.
I take food on time. That is why my stomach does not get upset.

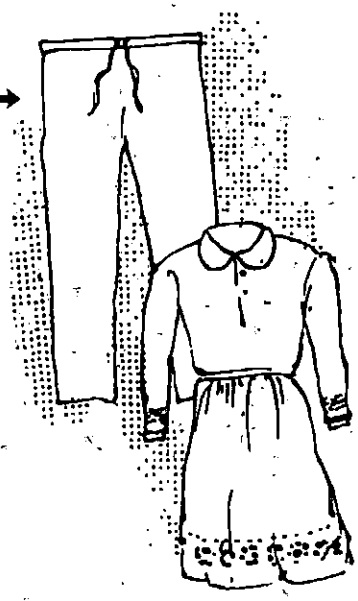
Instruction for teachers *Teachers should tell students manners and etiquette of eating.*

3 Our Clothes

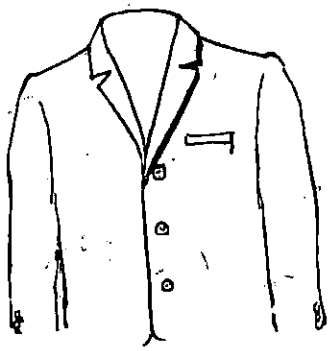


This is my cap. It is round and blue. I bought it on Eid. I like my cap. I always wear my cap on my head. These are shoes. They are made of leather. They are made by cobblers (shoe-makers). I put on my shoes when I go to school or outside my home. I never remain bare foot. Shoes protect my feet from dust and sharp objects like glass and nails. When I play I wear shoes. Sometimes, I play barefoot.

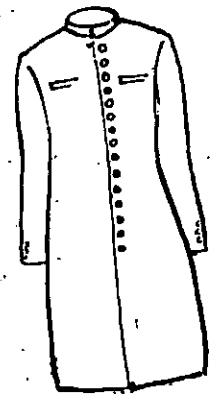




This is a shirt. That is trousers and shirt. They are sewn by tailors. My sister wears frock, *shalwar* and *dupatta* (long head scarf). My mother sews frock and *shalwar*.

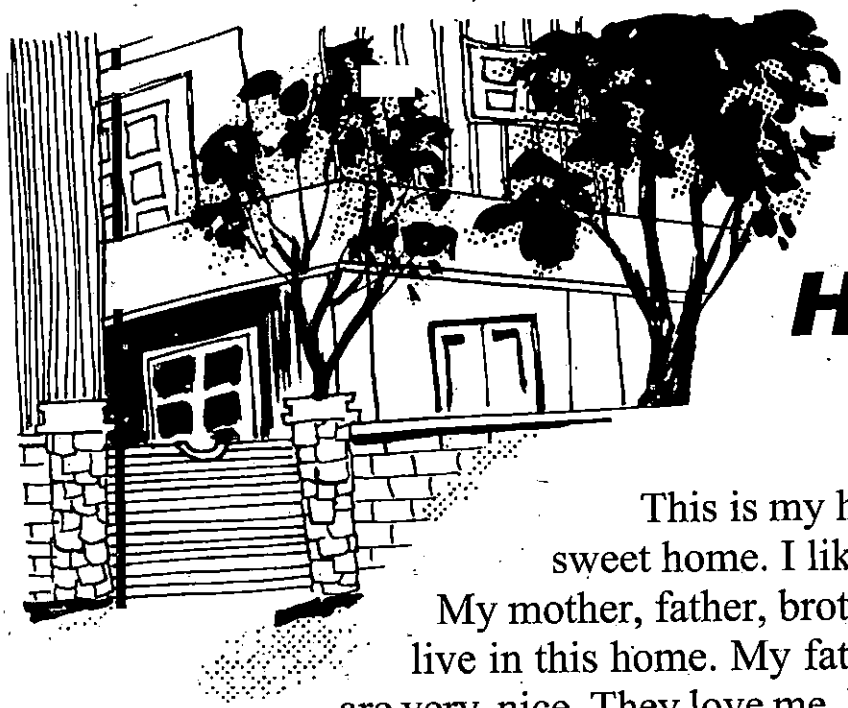


This is a coat. It is woollen. I wear it in winter. It protects us from cold. That is *sherwani*. My father wears *sherwani*. I, too, shall wear *sherwani* when I grow up.



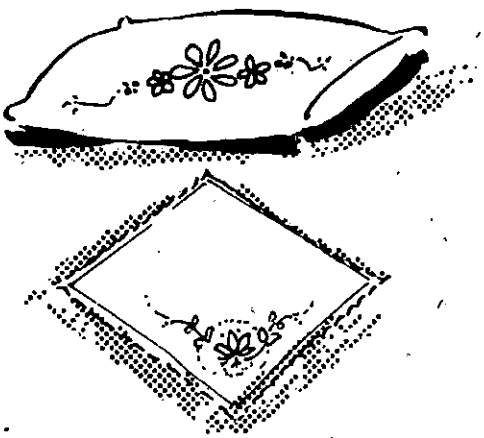
My father has spectacles. It is also called glasses. My father has a wrist watch too. When my father goes out he takes a stick or umbrella. Umbrella saves us from sun or rain.

Instruction for teachers *Teachers should show students different kinds of dresses. He should differentiate between indoor and outdoor dresses, dresses worn at different occasions, at different times, places and in different weather. He should show the students wrist-watch, time piece, wall clock and pocket watches. He should teach the students how to tell time. If possible a wall clock may be fixed in the classroom.*

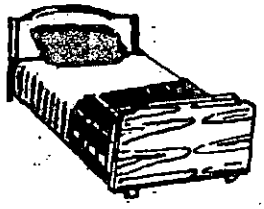


4 Home

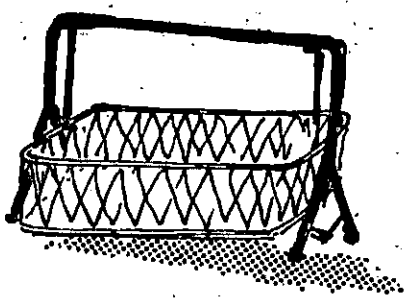
This is my house. It is very sweet home. I like it very much. My mother, father, brothers and sisters live in this home. My father and mother are very nice. They love me. I too love them. My mother cooks nice food for us. She feeds me delicious food and look after me. She does a lot for me. When I am ill or in pain, she sits beside me. She does not sleep at night. She helps me in my homework.



My brothers and sisters also live in our home. They love me. My brother gives me ball and toys to play. My sister plays with doll. She also gives me dolls to play with. She make flowers on my hanky and pillow covers. We all live happily together. We love each other. We do not fight. We share everything. We help my mother in her work. We obey and respect our parents. We serve them as much as we can.

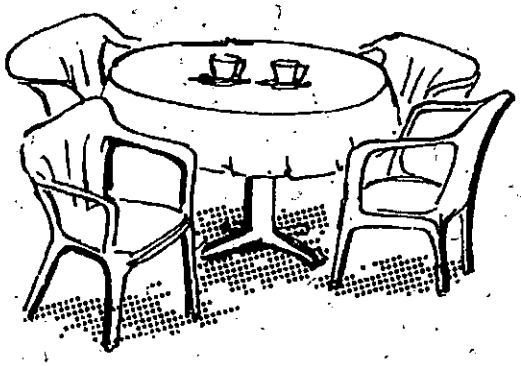


These are my beds and cots.

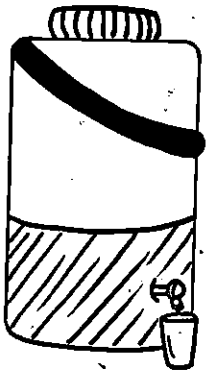


There is a cradle for my younger brother.

When he cries I swing the cradle and he stops crying.



There are chairs and table in my home. There are my pots and pans too. We eat in cups, saucers, plates and bowls. We take tea in cups and saucers. We drink water and milk in glass. My home is very good. May Allah flourish it for ever.



Instruction for teachers *Discuss with students about their home. Discussion should be in question-answer format. Ask simple and informative questions. Tell them not to reveal secret of their homes. Train them to behave properly with other members of their family: parents, brothers, sisters, cousins and guests.*

School

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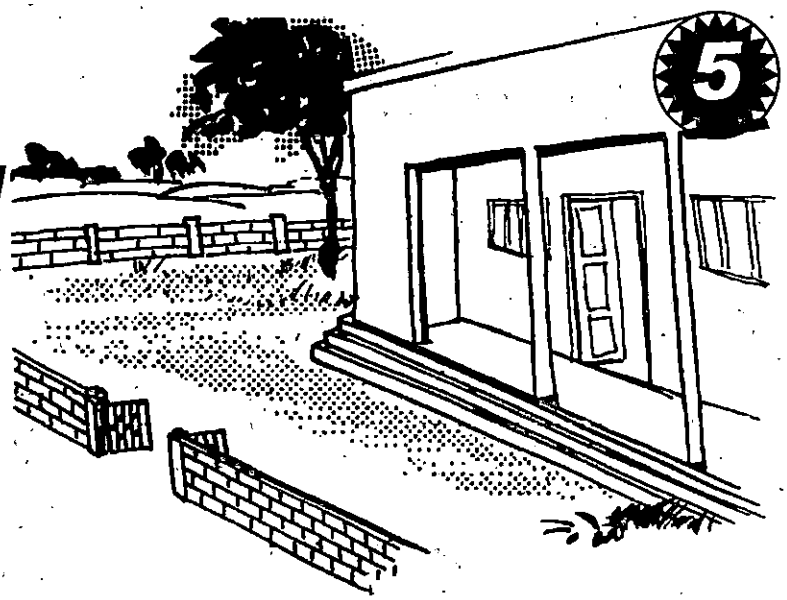
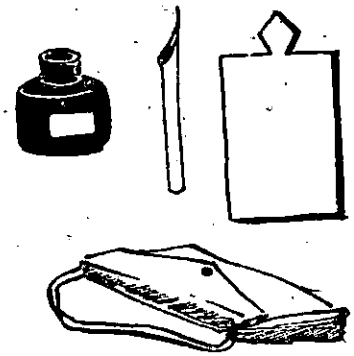


Trn... Trn... Trn... Trn... What is it? The school bell is ringing. It's time to go to school.

Get ready. Hurry up. Don't be late. Is your bag in order? Check carefully. Do not forget anything. Yes, I have checked. Everything is in order. Books are in the bag. Let us go now. Come on, come on. We have to reach on time.



Trm... Trm... Trm... Oh! Second bell is also ringing. It is for attendance. Let us stand in our row. First there will be prayer. Look the teachers are coming. Assalamu Alaikum.

The prayer is finished. Now the teacher will mark the attendance. After attendance we all will go to our classroom.

Let us go to class. It's neat and clean. The sweeper has

broomed (cleaned) it and has dusted desks and benches. My classroom is always neat and clean. We do not make it dirty. We do not throw pencil shavings or papers in the class. We throw it in the dustbins.

Keep silent. The teacher has come. Now he will teach us.

Are you going out of the class to drink water?

No, I am going out to blow my nose. Have you taken teacher's permission? Yes, I always take his/her permission.

What do you do, when there is no teacher?

I take permission from class monitor.

I have already shown my home work and taken a new one. I wrote one page. I made art. I worked in the school garden. I played in the field during games period.

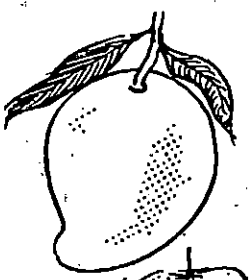
Trin... Trin... The school is closed now. It's time to return home. Let us go home.

Assalammu alaikum.

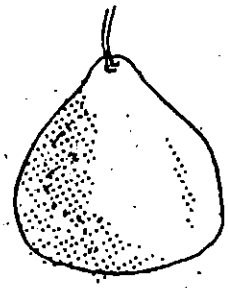
Instruction for teachers *The teacher should educate the students about good habits like coming to school on time and regularly.*

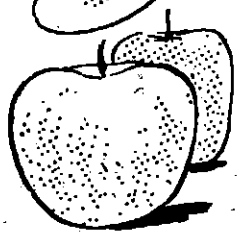
6

Fruits and Vegetables

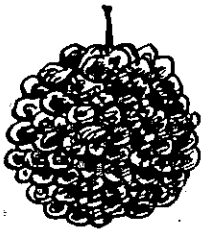


This is a mango.
That is a guava.
These are sweet fruits.

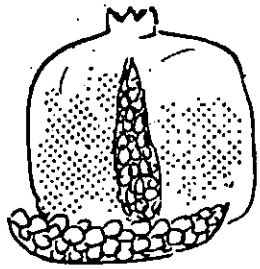


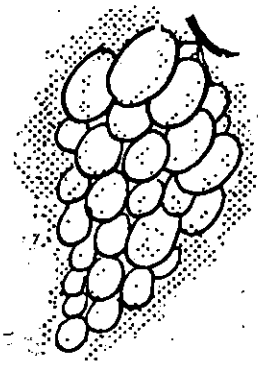


This is an apple.
That is an orange. We get them from trees.

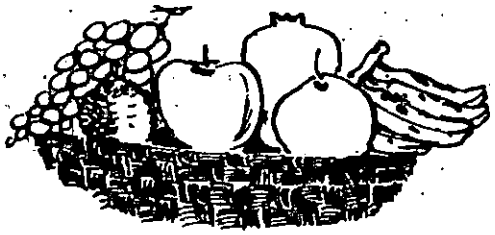


This is custard apple and that is pomegranate. They are full with seeds. I have collected seeds from custard apple and tamarind.

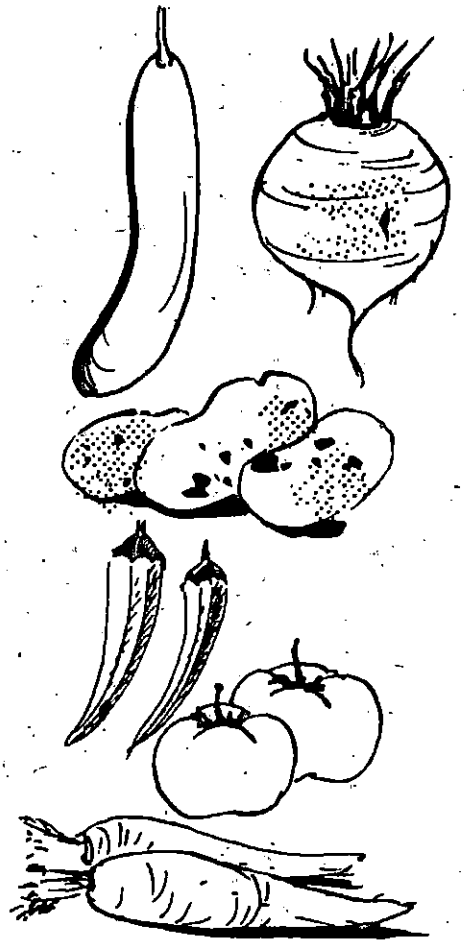




This is a bunch of grapes. These are bananas. Mangoes, guavas, bananas, grapes, apples, pomegranates, custard apples, oranges and musk-melon are all sweet fruits.



This is a basket of fruits.
Look, what fruits are there in it?



That is turnip. It is a vegetable. It is not eaten uncooked. Fruits are eaten without cooking.

This is brinjal. This is gourd. These are also vegetables. Potatoes, cauliflower, ladys' finger are all vegetables. Palak, methi, khurfa and bathuwa are leafy vegetables. Vegetables are cooked and served with bread and rice. Some vegetables as carrot, raddish, onion, tomatoes, cucumber are eaten uncooked. Some of them can be boiled and then eaten.

Allah has given us many fruits and vegetables. Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables and be healthy.

Instruction for teachers *Students should be shown all seasonal fruits and vegetables. They should recognise them by their names. Bring a colourful chart of vegetables and fruits in the classroom and hang it so that all the students are able to read names of fruits and vegetables easily.*

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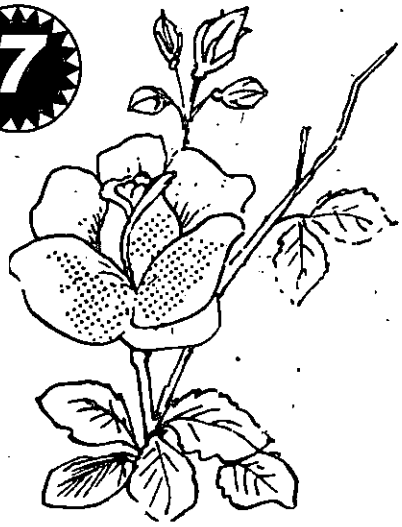
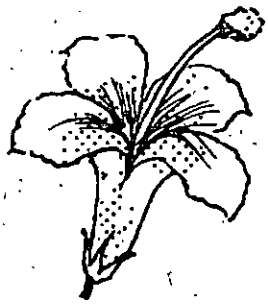


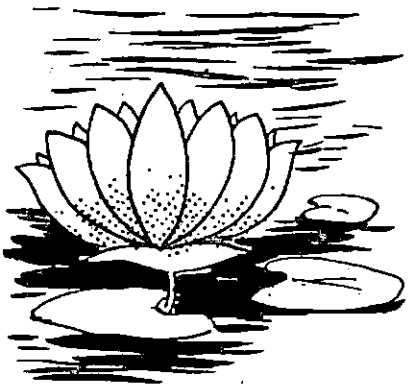
Flowers Trees and Plants

Oh! Look at this flower. How beautiful it is! This is a rose. It is a very beautiful flower. It smells sweet.



This is China rose.
Its colour is red.
It has no smell but it's beautiful.

Which flower is it?
It is lotus.
Where is it found?
It is found in ponds.



Which flower do yo like most? Tell its colour and smell.

Flowers look very pleasant. We make garland and bouquet from it. My mother and sisters make garland. They decorate their hair with flower.

Flowers are of many colours. Some yellow, some red, some blue and some purple. We smell them with our nose.

Plants and trees bear flowers. Trees are big but plants are small.

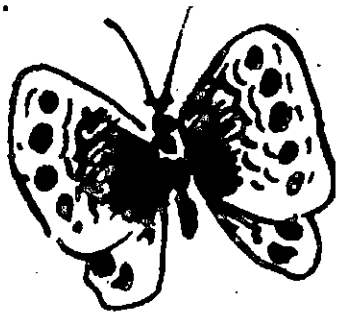
Mango, neem, gold Mohur, Jamun are all trees. Rose, marigold are small plants. They are planted in pots.

Trees grow on field. They cannot grown in pots.

This is a watering pot, There are many holes in its spout.

Water is sprinkled by it.

We water plants with it.



Butterflies and bees sit on flowers. Colours of butterflies and flowers are alike. It is difficult to differentiate between them. Bees and butterflies suck nector from flowers. Bees make honey from this nector. Honey is sweet in taste. We like it very much. It is used in medicine also.

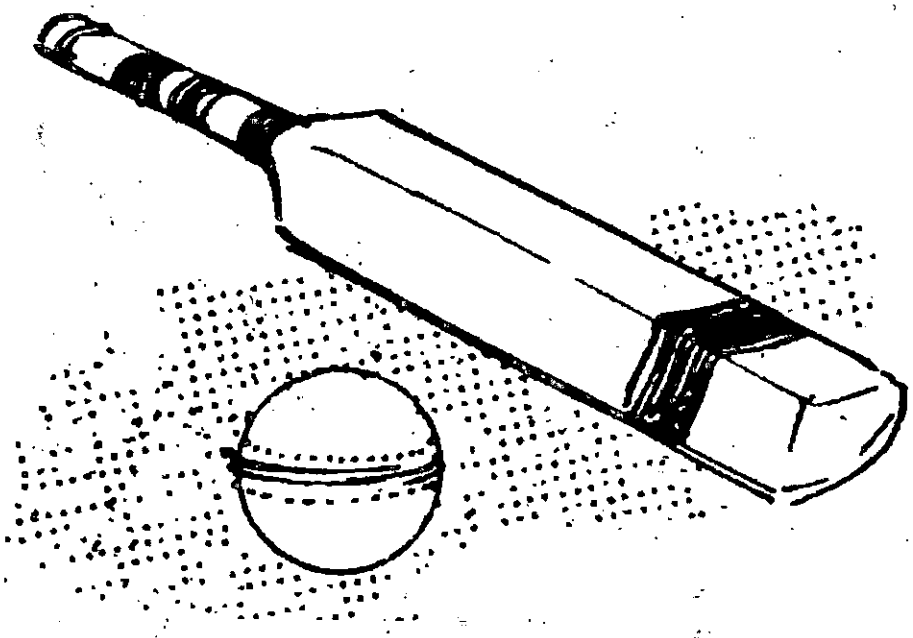
Instruction for teachers *Take the students to a garden and show them different plants, trees, leaf and shrubs. Ask them to identify trees, plants and flowers.*

8 Sports and Toys

I have many toys. I play with them. I have a small toy pistol. I fire with it. It makes big sound. I have many colourful balloons. I blow them big with my mouth.

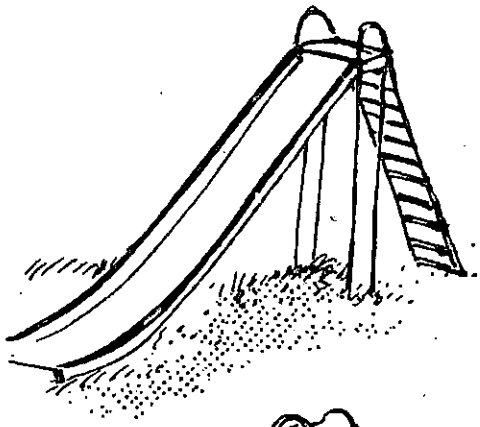
They are light and go up in the air.

I have a top. It spins with a chord. I have a small ball too. I also have a small top.

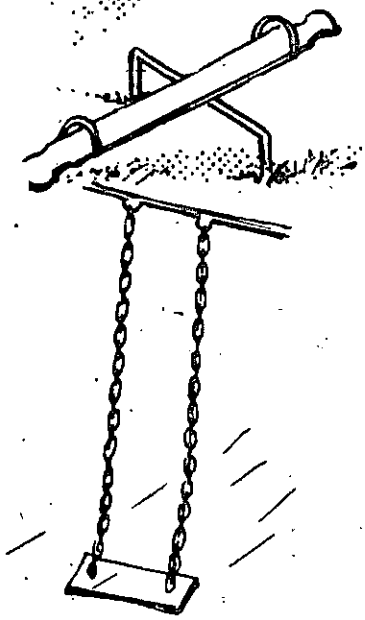


I play cricket. There are many other things in the field.

There is a see-saw. There is a slider. We go up the slider and slide down. I enjoy it very much. It does not hurt.



Two boys sit on a see-saw. One on each end. The lighter end goes up.

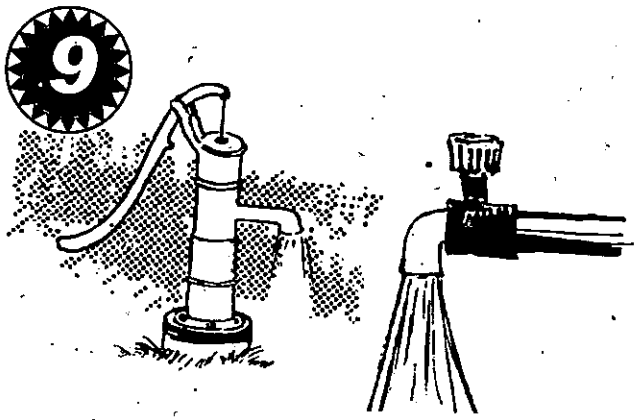


There is a swing in the field too. We go up and down in the swing. We enjoy it very much. Sometimes we take part in wrestling. Sometimes we play *kabaddi*. Sometimes for game we run on one leg and sometimes on three legs. Two legs of two boys (one's right leg and anothers left leg) are tied together and both the boys run in pairs.

Some boys fly kite. I do not like flying kite. In home I play "I spy". In the game a boy has to close his eyes for sometime and all other boys hid themselves. He opens his eyes and searches every one. When he sees any one he says 'I spy'. If any boy touches him, he again has to close his eye and search the boys. This goes on until he doesn't search of them all.

We play many games. We do not tell lies. We are honest. We alway speak the truth. I take care of my toys. I do not break or destroy them.

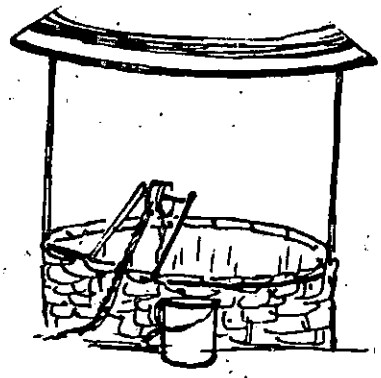
9 Water

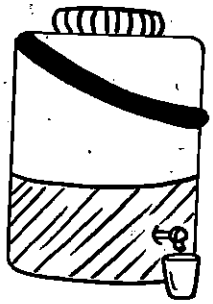


This is a tap. That is a handpump. We get water from them. We drink water.

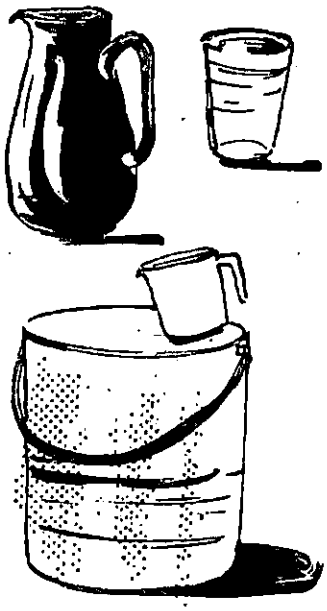
We wash our hands, face and clothes with water.

This is a well. There is water in it. Water is drawn from it with bucket and chord. There is water in ponds and pits. There is water in river and nallhis too. But the water is dirty and we don't drink it. We do not drink dirty water. It makes us ill. We drink clean water from handpump. Animals drink from ponds and river. Fields are watered from river and pond water.





Drinking water is kept in pots or pitchers. It is covered. Why? So that insects or dirt do not fall in it or dogs, cats and rats do not spoil the water.

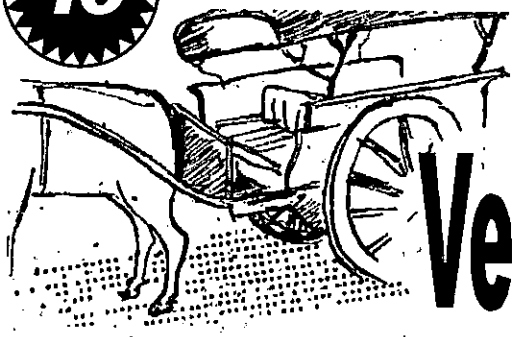


We take water from pitcher with a long handled mug and then pour it into a glass. We take care that water is not spoiled with our fingers. We use water very carefully. We do not waste it. Where does this water come from? It comes from rivers, seas and in the form of rain. When clouds come, they rain and all the rivers, ponds and nallahs are filled with water. There is water everywhere.

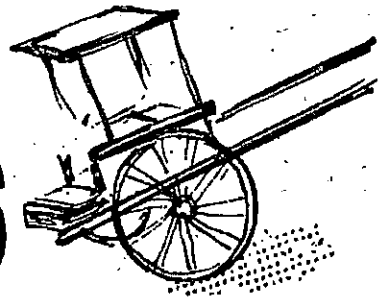
Some water goes under the ground. When we dig well or bore we get this water. Water from handpump comes in this way. Water always runs downwards. That is why drains are having slope.

Instruction for teachers *Teach students the importance of water. Show them different sources of water. Teach them how to conserve water and how to use it economically.*

10

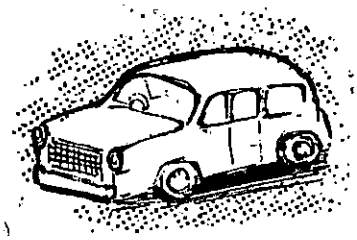


Vehicles

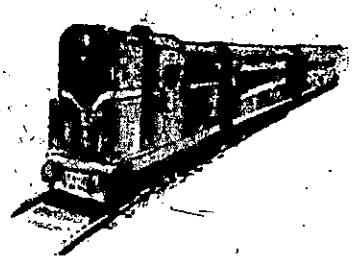


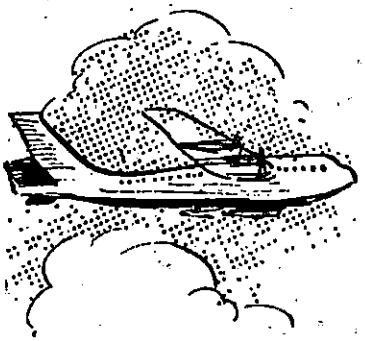
Means of Transport

This is *yakka*. That is *tonga*. Horses pull *yakka* and *tonga*. Horses run very fast. Now *yakka* and *tonga* are not very common.



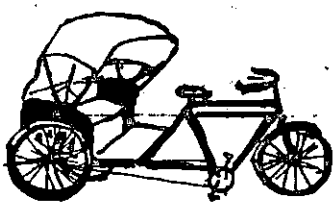
This is a car.
That is a bus.
Car and bus are run by engine. Petrol or diesel is used. Motor car and train are also our means of transport.



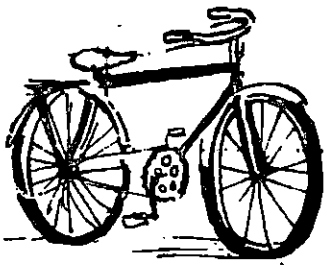


This is a train.
That is an aeroplane.
Trains run on metal tracks. Aeroplane flies in the air. Train is run by an engine. Earlier, steam engines were used but now we use electric engine. In steam engine water was heated to make steam by

burning coal. Steam has power. These days trains are run by diesel or electric engines. We travel long distances by train. A journey by train is comfortable.

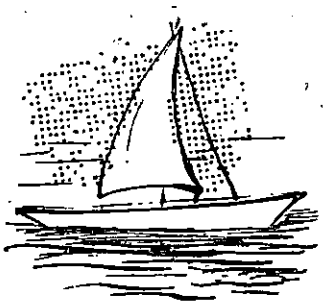


This is a rickshaw (also tricycle).

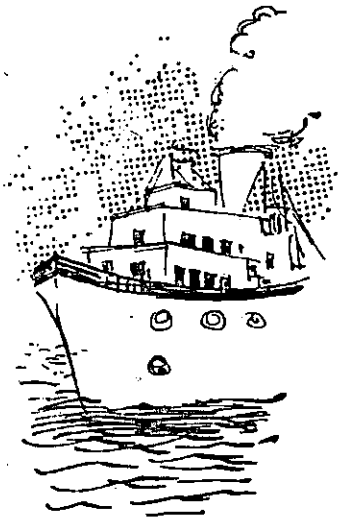


That is a bicycle

Horses do not pull them. Men drive them and pull them. Rickshaws and cycles are also our vehicles.



This is a boat.



That is a ship. Both sail on water. We cross river by boat and sea by ship. My grandfather went on Hajj by ship. These days people prefer to go on Hajj by aeroplane as it saves time.

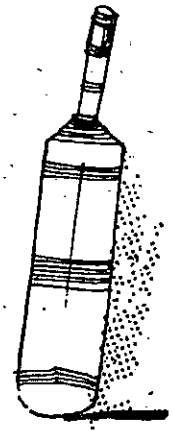
Elephants, horses, donkyes and camels are also used as means of transport. We can travel short distances on their back. Vehicles have made travelling easy. They cover long distances in short time. We do not have to walk on foot.

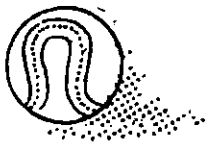
Instruction for teachers *Familiarise the students with different means of transport used in your city and countryside.*

Ask students to collect pictures of different vehicles like buses, trucks, boats, ships. Students should paste them in their science note book.

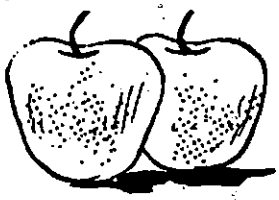
11

Where?

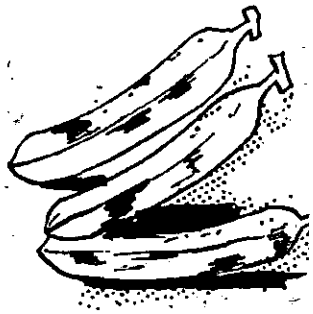


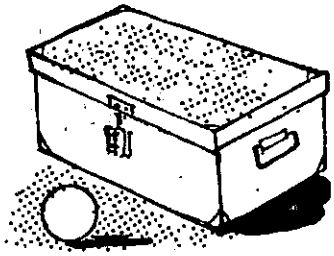


This is a ball.
That is a bat.
The ball is here. The bat is there.

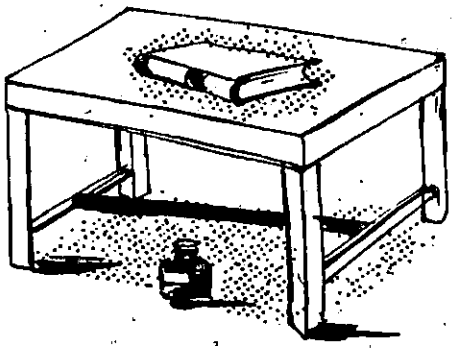


These are apples.
Those are bananas.

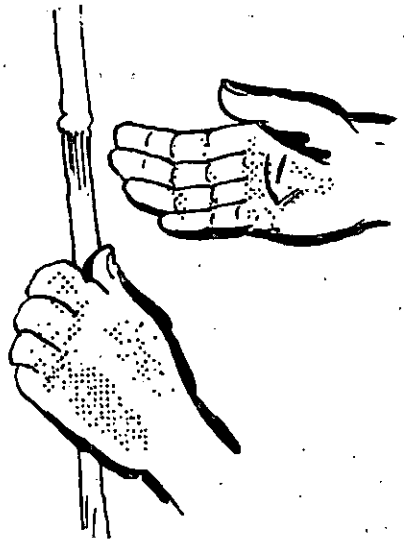




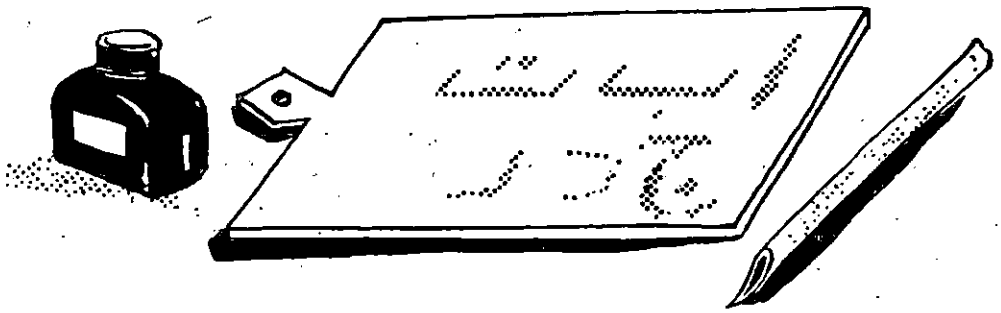
This is a box. We put our things in the box. We keep clothes in the box. The ball is left outside.



What is this?
What is on the table? a book!
What is under the table? an inkpot!
The sky is over us and the earth below us. I run very fast. All the boys remain behind me.



I have two little hands: right and left. I eat with the right hand I blow my nose with the left hand.

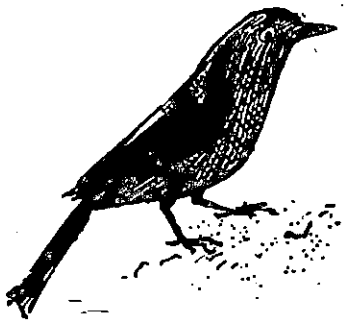


There are three things in the above pictures: pen, slate and inkpot. The slate is between the pen and the inkpot. The pen is on the right and the inkpot is on the left side of the slate.

Instruction for teachers *Tell students about the use of "in" "on", "over", "below", "under", "left", "right", "between" etc by giving suitable examples with demonstration in class.*

12 Voice of Birds

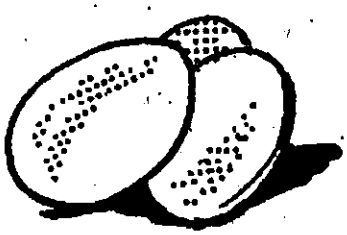
I like bird's voice. Their chirping is very pleasant. Different birds have different voices. I can imitate their voices, would you like to listen? "Choou- Choou." This is sparrow's voice. It has a nest on our roof. It flies in our courtyard and eats grains and insects. If you try to catch it, it will fly and sit on the roof.



"Kaw-Kaw" This is a crow. It is black. Its feathers, legs and beak are black. It is very naughty. It snatches bread and biscuits from the hand of babies. It kaws on our roof daily in the morning. It is always in search of bread.

"Cock - a - doodle do"! This is the voice of a cock.It makes this voice daily early in the morning. The cock - a - doodle do.

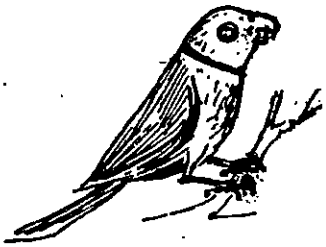
"Quack - quack." This is a hen. It lays eggs. Chickens come out of the eggs. The young hens are called chickens. They are very soft like cotton. The hen looks after them and feeds them. The



chickens always remain close to the hen. Eagles can pick up and kill them.

When any eagle comes near, the hen hides the chicken under its feathers. For the safety of chickens, The hen is ready to fight even cat.

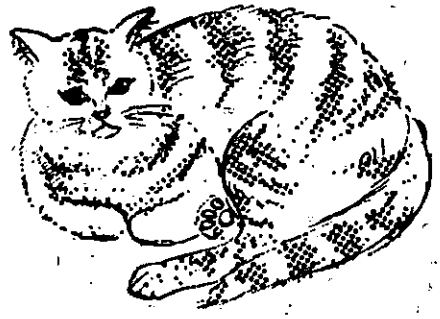
" Taen - taen." This is a parrot. It is very pretty. Its whole body is covered with green feathers. Its beak is red. It holds fruits with its claws and eats with its beaks. We can copy its voice. Parrots too can learn and copy our voice.



"Coo - Coo." This is cuckoo. It is also black like a crow, but its voice is very sweet. It is seen in the season of mangoes. Children enjoy it by repeating its voice.

Instruction for teachers *Familiarise students with the voices of different birds. Tell them about the behaviour of different birds.*

13 Pet Animals



I have a pet cat. I call her "pussy." When I say 'Puss' 'Puss' she comes running to me. She says 'mew 'mew' and sits in my lap. I give her milk and rice. But she likes meat. Sometime I give her raw meat. My elder brother call her 'aunt of the lion.'

Rats fear cat. There is no rat in my home because of 'pussy'. She ate many of them and the rest fled away. 'Pussy' catches rats very easily. She hides in the kitchen or store. She is always alert. As soon as she sees a rat she jumps over it and catches it.

She can look even in the dark. Her eyes and ears are very sharp. She can hear light sound. Her feet are padded. She walks without making any noise. Rats cannot hear her coming. It is very difficult for rats to save themselves.

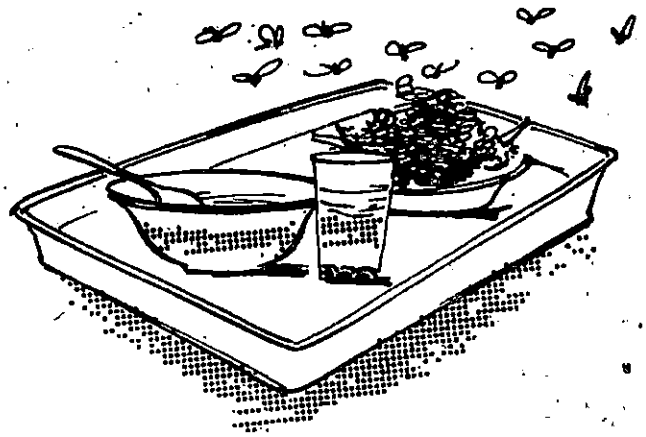
Once the rats decided to tie a bell around her neck. But no rat came forward. The question was, "Who will bell the cat?" So the cat roams about freely and fearlessly. No other cat can come to my house. My cat fights and chases away the other cat. One night a cat came to my house. 'Pussy' saw and rushed towards her. Both began

to fight and started making strange sound.

Cats fear dogs. When dogs bark cats run away and hide. Cats can climb up the trees but dogs cannot.

Instruction for teachers Tell children about other pet animals like rabbit, dogs, horses etc. and explain them about their behaviour, habit and food. Make a mention about the dogs that they may not be kept inside the house. Their separate arrangement is needed.

14 Flies and Ants



Flies live in dirty places. They sit on stools and garbage. Their legs are hairy. When they sit on dirty things they carry germs. They also sit on food like fruits and sweets. They make food dirty. We should, therefore, keep our food covered.

Flies sit everywhere. They sit on our body. When we sleep they sit on the face, on the eyes, ear and nose. They wake us.

If we keep our surroundings neat and clean, we can avoid flies. They do not sit in clean places. They lay eggs at dirty places.

But Allah has not created any thing unnecessarily. We should not abuse any creation of Allah. Once a king had said bad things about flies. Here is his story.

There was a king. Once he went for hunting in a jungle. After some time he was tired. He sat down in the shade of a tree. Soon he fell asleep. Flies began to fly over his mouth and he woke up. He was furious and said bad things about flies. He noticed a poisionous snake nearby. Now he thanked Allah that the flies saved him from the snake. He thought Allah has created nothing useless. Flies saved his life. Presence of flies tell us that the place is dirty. We can clean that place if there are flies.

Ants

Who has not seen ants? It is a small insect. You can see ants moving from one place to another in search of food. Many of them are crushed under our feet.

Ants like sweet things. They pick up crystals of sugar or particles of sweets.

Their smelling power is very strong. They can smell sweet and search it. One ant informs other ants about food and soon thousands of them assemble to collect the sweet. Ant is very laborious. It can carry load more than its weight. It can catch and take away even big insects. The dead insects are carried away by a group of ants.

They live like a family. There are thousands of ants in a family. They work together. They keep their home clean. Allah has created ants for us. There are many kinds of insects. The ants carry away all of them. Thus, ants keep our home clean.

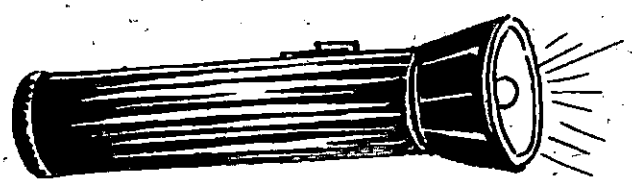
Instruction for teachers Along with ants, teacher should also explain the behaviour of ants and white ants.

15

Light

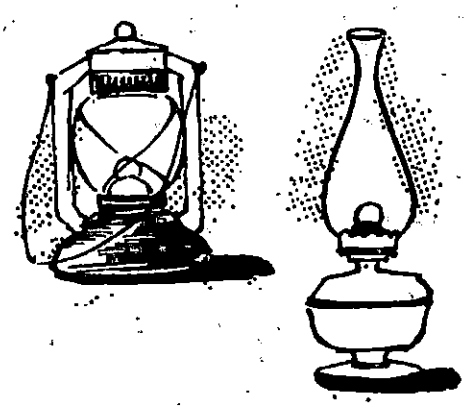
Allah has made shining sun. It gives us light. When the sun rises it is light everywhere. We can do any work in the light. We can go anywhere, play read or write. If there is no light, we can see nothing.

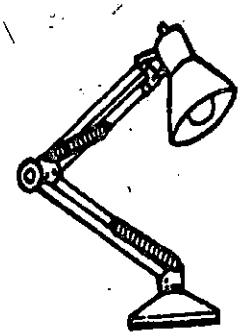
The moon shines in the night. Stars twinkle in the sky. But the moonlight or starlight is not so bright as sunlight. Moonlight cannot give us sufficient light. It is difficult to read or write in the moonlight. How do you get light at night in your home? We have electricity. When we switch on the bulbs the house is filled with light.



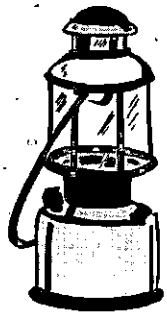
We have a torch, when we go outside in the dark we use it.

Some houses do not have electricity. They have lamp or lantern. They use kerosene oil to light these lamps or lanterns. Kerosene oil has a bad smell. In village mosques, we use mustard oil to burn a lamp, to avoid bad smell.



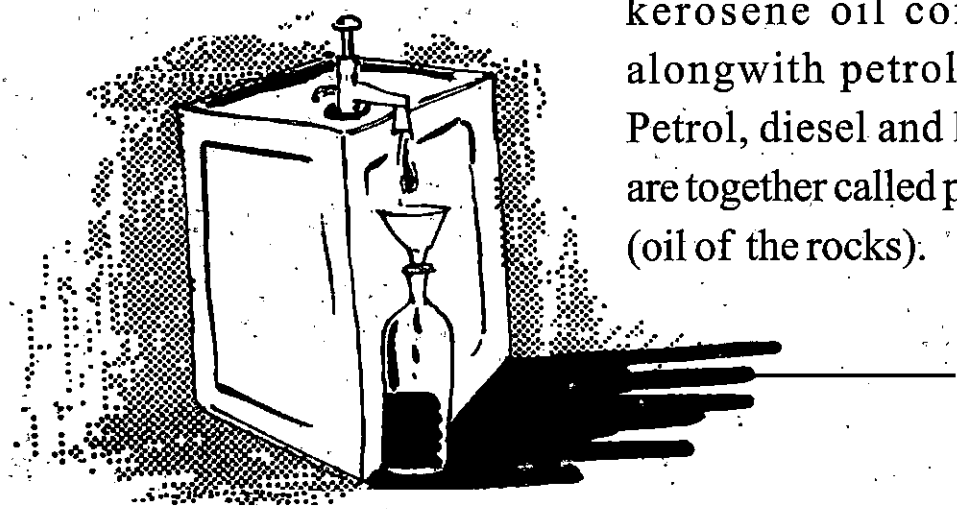


In marriage parties or in other functions big lights are used for decoration. Coloured tube light, sodium lights, mercury light or hydrogen lights are used to light up the pandals.

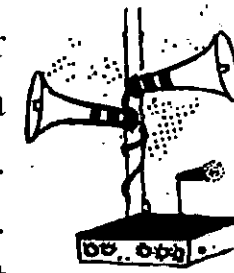


Where there is no electricity petromaxes are used. In petromax kerosene oil is used.

Kerosene oil is found under ground. When we bore, kerosene oil comes out alongwith petrol, diesel. Petrol, diesel and kerosene are together called petroleum (oil of the rocks).



16 Seven Days of the Week



'Mother' ..Mother', Shahid called out his mother with joy. There was a weekly programme in our school today. I also took part in it. I recited a poem. Everyone liked it. My teachers praised me. There is programme in our school every Thursday. Mother, it is Thursday today. Is it not? On next Thursday I shall speak on "Nice Sayings of Prophet Muhammad" There are only seven days to go for the next programme. Tomorrow is Friday. The school will remain closed.

I have not to go to school.

I shall play. I shall take bath and go for Juma prayer in the Jame Mosque with my brother.

Day after tomorrow is Saturday. The school will reopen. I shall meet my classmates. They all will praise me for reciting such nice poem. After Saturday comes Sunday. Some school and all the offices are closed on Sunday. Most of the shops are also closed. My father will remain at home. His shop will be closed too.

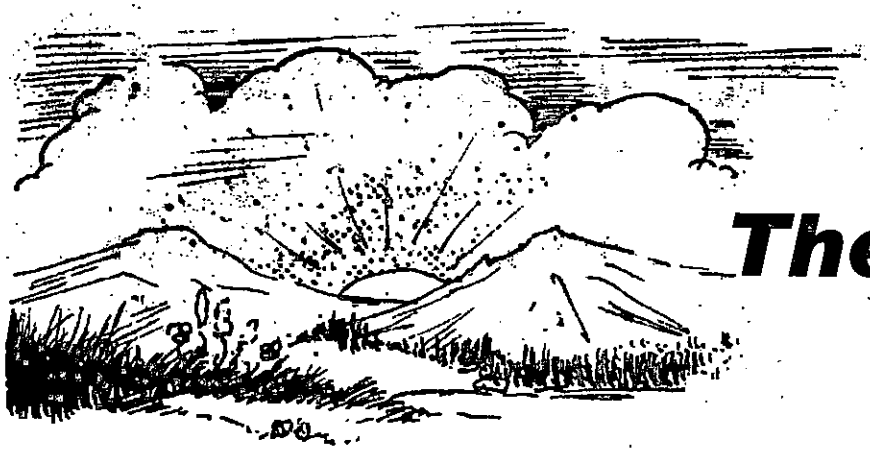
We shall enjoy a good day with father. After Sunday comes Monday. Our prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born on this day. The government offices and market are open on Monday. The schools, which were closed on Sunday will reopen on

Monday. Now four days have passed : Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday - only two days are left for Thursday. These are Tuesday and Wednesday. On seventh day comes Thursday again. We shall study till noon. In the afternoon there shall be weekly programme. All the students will gather in a hall. They will sit quietly. First there will be Tilawat-e-Qur'an (Recitation of verses from the Qur'an) Every student will speak. I shall tell 'Nice Sayings of Hadrat Muhammad (PBUH)." We shall enjoy it.

There are seven days in a week: Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Instruction for teachers

Ask students to learn seven days of the week.



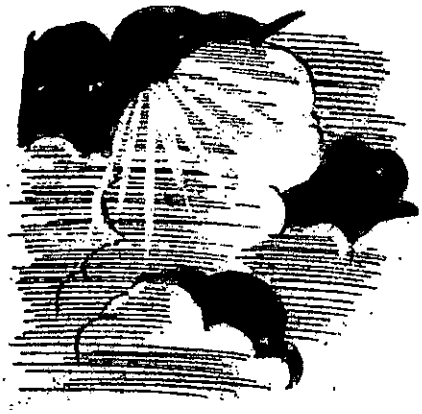
17

The Sky

Look above! How beautiful is the blue sky. It was red when the sun rose. It looked like fire. The sun looked like a ball of fire. When the sun rose higher, the red colour of the sky disappeared. Now it is blue. The sun travels all the day. At dusk it sets in the west. Sky is again red. Gradually it is dark.The night falls and turns black. We see stars and moon at night. The starlit sky looks very beautiful. There are thousands of stars in the sky. I like to see it all the night.

New moon is very thin and small. We could see the new Eid-moon with great difficulty. Old people and my grandfather and grandmother could not see the Eid moon. Gradually the baby moon becomes big. On 14th night it is full. Then it looks like a silver plate-round and brightly shining.

When I grow up I shall shine like the moon and brighten the whole world, Inshaallah (Allah willing).



Sometime there are clouds in the sky. The sun hides behind the thick clouds. Its light does not come through clouds. On a cloudy day the sun appears to play " I spy" with the clouds.

Allah has created many things for us; earth, sky, moon, mountains, rivers and the whole universe.

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18 Coins and Weights

Our father is very nice. He brings things - sweets, toys - for us.

Father brings all these things from market. One day I also went to a market with him. There are hundreds of shops in the market, Fruit shops, sweet shops, and toy shops. In some shops, cloth is sold and in some grocery. You can buy anything from these shops, but not free. You have to pay.

One can buy small things like pencil, eraser, cutter at cheap price. You can buy them for 50 paise or 75 paise, or one or two rupees.

To buy things there are coins and notes.

Normally we use coins of 25 paise, 50 paise, one rupee, 2 rupees and 5 rupees. In old days coins of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 paise were also in use. You may see these coins in your home or in your school. Ask your teacher to show you some old coins.

Can you recognise coins and tell their value.

Observe them carefully. Some coins are small and some big. But all the coins are round like a dice disc. Coins have two faces

(sides), one is called the head and the other tail. Ask your teacher to tell you which side is head and which is tail.

In cricket match the teacher or umpire tosses the coin and asks the captain of the teams to choose head or tail. Whoever wins the toss, decides to bat or field first.

There are 10 one rupee coins in a ten - rupee note

Similarly there are 10 rupee notes in a 100 rupeenote and 5 ten rupee notes in a 50 rupee note.

Can you tell how many 2 rupee notes will be there in a -

20 rupee note	=	two rupee notes
10 rupee note	=	two rupee notes
50 rupee note	=	two rupee notes
100 rupee note	=	two rupee notes

These are two 50 paise coins in a one rupee note.

and four 25 paise coins

Can you tell how many one paise coins will be there in a one rupee note?

Weights: How do you buy milk?

You buy one litre or two litres. How do you buy potatoes? You buy one kilogram or two or three or five kilograms. How do

you buy cloth for your shirt and trousers? Do you buy it in kilogram? No. If you go to a cloth merchant and ask him to give you three kilogram of a cloth, he will laugh at you.

Ask him to give three meters of cloth.

Somethings are sold by litre, by kilograms and metre.

Fruits, vegetables and grains are sold by weight that is in kilogram. Milk, oil and other liquids are sold in litre and tape and, cloth are sold by measurment in metre. Now select the right answer.

Your weight is 18 (metre / Litre / Kilogram)

Your school wall is 200 (Litre / metre / Kilogram)

You bought 5 --- mangoes (Litre / Kilogram / Metre)

Kilogram is a big measure (Unit) and gram is a small measure (Unit)

1 Kilogram = 1000 grams

Half Kilogram = 500 grams

One fourth Kilogram = 250 grams

To weigh something we use 1 gm, 2 gm, 5gm, 20gm, 50gm, 100gm, 500gm, 1000gm (or 1 kg) 2 kg, 5kg, 10kg, 20kg, 50kg, 100kg.etc.

Go to different shops and see these weights. Try to lift them and see how heavy or light they are. You can see very small weights (of 1gm, 2gm etc) in a gold smith shop only.

There are three kinds of measure.

(1) For weight --- Kilogram or gram

(2) For capacity (Volume) --- litre or millilitre

(3) For length or distance --- Kilometer or metre or centimetre.

There are 1000 metres in a kilometer. There are 100 centimetres in a metre. Your scale is 15 cm.

Go to a cloth merchant and observe a 'meter' it is one metre long iron rod with marks of centimetre on it.

(meter = a thing or instrument to measure

metre = a unit of measuring length)

There are marks at 25, 50, 75 and 100 centimetre (cm)

Thus one metre = 100 cm.

You measure small thing in centimetre as the length of your copy, book, pencil box etc.

You measure long distance in metre and very long distance in kilometre. as

Length of a field = 400 metre = 40 m

Distance between Lucknow and Delhi = 500 Km

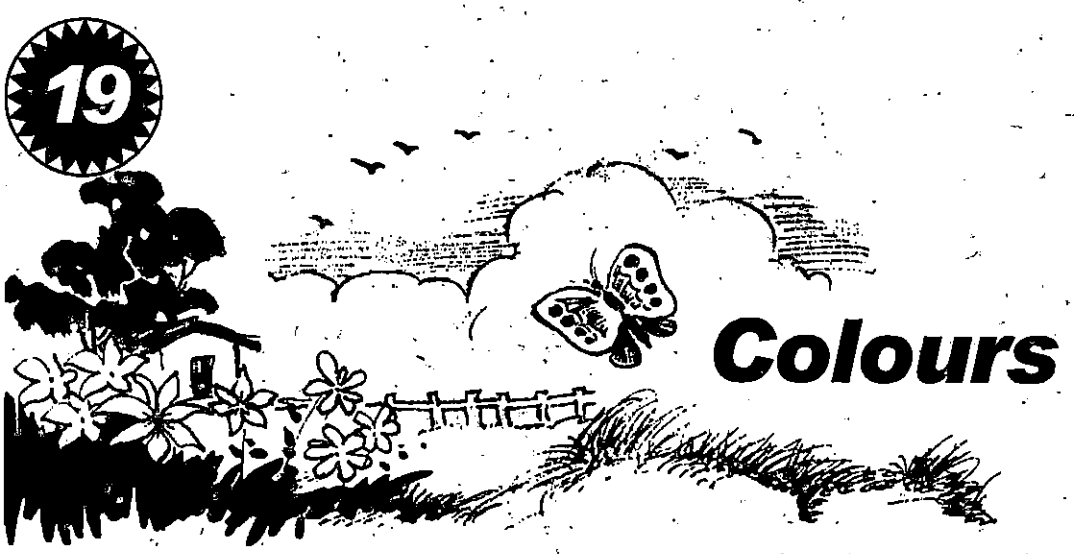
(Km = Kilometre)

Length of a river = 3,200 km

Length of a pencil box = 25 cm (cm = centimetre)

Instruction for teachers *Arrange different weights and measure in the class and show them to students.*

Bring different objects and ask students to measure or weigh it and write them in their note books.



19 Colours

Lets go on a picnic. It's very funny. Colourful things, flowers, leaves and animals are seen everywhere. Some green, some red some yellow and some blue. These things look very beautiful.

Allah has created these colourful things for us.

This vast blue sky, the stars and the moon. The rain brings greenary everywhere. The *land* is covered with green grass and plants. The fields, the gardens are all green.

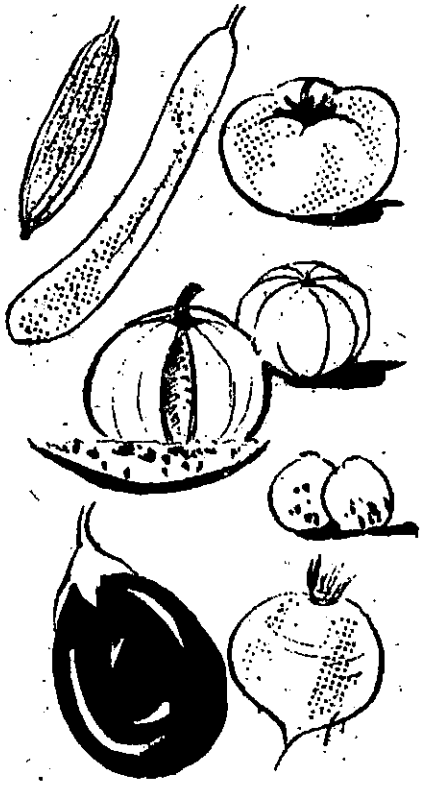
There are thousands of flowers in the plants and trees. Some red, some yellow some blue, some white and some purple.

Mustard flower is yellow and China rose is red. These flowers look very beautiful.

Butterflies sit on these flowers. If you touch them, the colour of their wings will stick on your fingers.

When they fly it appears as if the flowers are flying.

See fruits and vegetables. Tomato is red. Gourd and Turai are green. Musk-melon is yellow or cream. Oranges are of orange colour. Brinjal is purple.



Birds and animals are also coloured. Pecock is blue, cuckoo is black. Parrot is green but its beak is bright red.

I can recognise all the colours: red, blue, green, yellow, black, white, brown and purple.

My mother makes flowers on my hanky and pillow covers. I buy threads of different colours.

China rose is red. Parrot is green. Its beak is red. Marigold and powdered *haldi* are yellow. Mustard flower is yellow too. Sky is blue. Leaves are green. Brinjal is purple.

See the rainbow in the sky. It has all the seven colours-violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

Now tell me the colour of your toys and books.

Tell what pictures and of which colour are there on the cover of your book.

Instruction for teachers *Demonstrate colours of different objects and ask students to recognise them. Bring different objects in the classroom like pieces of bangles, toys of clay, plastic flower, pieces of cloth and ask students to recognise them by colour.*

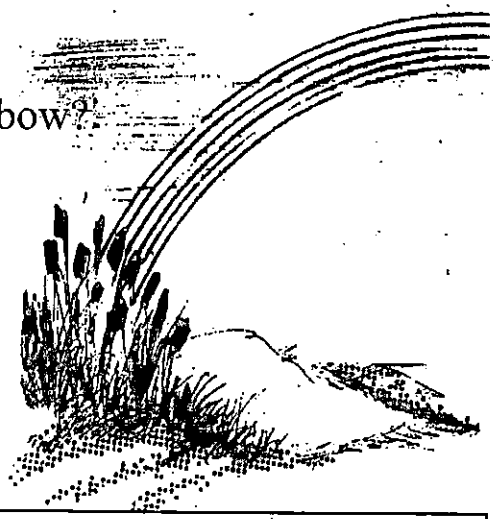
20

I Can Tell....

1. Who has created all of us?
2. For whom Allah created this Universe?
3. Parts of our body and its work.
4. How to clean face, hands and teeth?
5. How many times should we eat?
6. What do we wear?
7. What should we care in school?
8. Colour of different fruits and flowers.
9. How to play "I spy", circket, kabaddi.
10. What are the sources of water?
11. How to use and save water?
12. Different kind of vehicles.
13. Voices of different birds and animals.
14. How useful are flies?
15. How many days are there in a week?

16. Different coins and weights.

17. What colours are there in a rainbow?



and also...

1. My name is .....
2. I read in class.....
3. My school's name is .....
4. I live in.....
5. Our post office is .....
6. Our district is .....
7. My father's name is Janab/Mr.....
8. My mother's name is Mrs.....
9. I have ..... brothers and ..... sisters
10. My father is a .....(Profession)